

A NOTED LIFE ENDED.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN BRIGHT.

Sketch of the Career of a Man of Whom England Has Produced Few Greater.

LONDON, March 27.—John Bright died at 8:30 a. m. His end was peaceful and painless. He had been in a comatose condition since yesterday. All his family were present. In the common law, Wm. H. Smith, government leader, with much emotion referred to the death of Bright. He said he would postpone his remarks on Bright until Friday, when Gladstone would be present. Mr. Bright was the central figure of the Birmingham in the house.

The funeral will be at the Quaker's burying ground at Rochdale. The ceremony will be as private as possible. Mr. Bright represented the central division of Birmingham in the house.

John Bright was born at Greenbank near Rochdale, in Lancashire, 1811. He came from a family of Quakers, his father, Jacob Bright, having set up a hand loom in 1802 in the neighborhood of Rochdale, thus laying the foundation of the important cotton-spinning industry which the sons developed.

In February, 1827, when a little more than 15 years old, he entered his father's business, but was already so much interested in public affairs that in 1830 he began to speak at temperance meetings near Rochdale. His earlier speeches were in the tenor of the day, and he was not long in becoming a member of the Birmingham Association of Friends. When the question of national education came before the public in 1839, Mr. Bright took a warm interest in the movement and was first brought into contact with Richard Cobden, of Manchester, in the time of Cobden's visit to 1840, the great free trade leader had no more enthusiastic ally than John Bright. At first the work of Bright and Cobden was directed to the extension of primary education. Neither was an original member of the Anti-Corn Law Association, formed at Manchester in 1838, but when, at Cobden's suggestion, the association was changed into the National Anti-Corn Law League, Mr. Bright's name was second on the list of the committee. His father, Jacob Bright, contributed to the fund. In 1842 he was nominated for parliament as representative of Durham, and though at first defeated, he elected as a member of parliament. His opponent had been defeated for bribery. On the 7th of August, 1843, John Bright delivered his first speech in parliament in support of a motion concerning the customs revenues. Mr. Bright was largely instrumental in winning the support of Robert Peel and securing the abolition of the corn laws.

Mr. Bright shared with Cobden the abhorrence of war which led to the Peace Congress of that time. He also opposed the demand for increased armaments which followed the coup d'etat of 1852 in France. When England drifted into war with Russia, Mr. Bright opposed the government and his own constituents, and in 1855 he made some memorable speeches against the continuance of the war. In 1856 he retired from parliament, but was returned by Birmingham in August, 1857. The bill for the abolition of the corn laws and the transfer of the government of India to the crown had long been introduced in that year.

While actively at work in favor of the extension of the franchise, the civil war in this country divided England. John Bright was conspicuous in support of the union, though his own personal sympathies were for the whole cotton manufacturing districts against slavery. He spoke both in parliament and at public meetings in opposition to Lord John Russell's proposal to recognize the southern confederacy.

After the close of the war, Mr. Bright returned to his labors on behalf of extending the franchise. He spoke at meetings after meetings, and had the satisfaction of seeing the minority in favor of this return grow steadily, until even the conservative party finally passed a bill which in some respects was beyond what the liberals had first proposed. In December, 1868, Mr. Bright became president of the board of trade under Mr. Gladstone, and proved to be less of a firebrand in office than his opponents had predicted. In 1870, he was elected to the House of Commons, and he remained in office until his death in 1889. He was married in November, 1830, to Elizabeth Priestman, the eldest daughter of Jonathan Priestman, of Newcastle. His wife died in 1841 and he was married again in 1849 to Margaret E. Leatham, daughter of a banker of Wakefield. They have been four sons and three daughters from this marriage.

Mr. Bright has never been a radical in the latest British sense, has never sympathized with the social and economic agitation of organized labor, and has always held to the most orthodox views of the British economists in these matters. He has also been a decided conservative in his exterior imperial politics. Hence his political liberalism has taken on, to many minds, the gray hue of conservatism.

Mr. Bright, at the outset of his public career, was, as one of his townsmen said, a vehement speaker. His words flowed from his lips like a torrent of flame. His impetuosity was electrifying. Metaphors and illustrations were almost superabundant. But his choice of words was always simple. His English is almost biblical in its purity of style and simplicity of diction. Saxon range. A short period of public oratory had a marked influence on the young orator, whose speech soberly solidified into a restrained gravity and power. In all these John Bright has been an orator rather than a debater, and in public tribune before the people greater than in the parliamentary forum.

Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. LONDON, March 27.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos died to-day, aged 65 years.

The duke whose death is announced in the foregoing dispatch, and whose family name was Grenville, held various important posts under the English government. He entered parliament in 1846; was a junior lord of the treasury in 1852; keeper of the Prince of Wales's purse, an officer supervising the tin mines. He was appointed lord president of the council under Earl Derby's third administration, in 1867, and succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as secretary of state for the colonies in 1869, holding the office until Mr. Gladstone came into power, in December, 1868. For five years from July, 1875, to 1880, he was viceroy of Madras. On the death of Lord Rosebery he was chosen chairman of the committee of the house of commons.

Scepter by the title of popularity. To the topmost pinnacle of success, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands a shining proof of what genuine merit, backed by the living force of proven facts, can achieve.

The North and South American continents, Europe, Australia, the West Indies, Guiana and Mexico have all contributed wide patronage and testimony of the most valuable kind—but unsolicited—to swell the reputation of this sterling remedy. Among the maladies for which the most convincing public and professional testi-

Winter Excursions to California.

On the 15th day of every month the Northern Pacific Railroad company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco and return at \$75; to Los Angeles and return, \$94. These tickets have an extreme limit of six months from date of issuance, and can be used going any time within sixty (60) days from date of sale. Stop-overs allowed at any point en route, either going or returning—within limit of ticket. Excursionists have choice of two routes from Portland—by steamer, or by rail, via the famous Mount Shasta route.

Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific is the only line running through sleeping and dining cars to the Pacific coast.

A. L. STOKES, General Agent.

Portland, Ore., July 31.

While I was in Tillamook last winter I was affected in my back and kidneys so that I was almost unable to get on my feet. When I got here I was induced to try the Oregon Kidney Pills, and I have effected a radical cure. I can highly recommend it to all who are afflicted with a weak back, or a lame back. Sold by R. S. Hale & Co., wholesale and retail agents, Helena.

Cure for Sick Headache.

If you want a remedy for biliousness, pimples in the face, and a sure cure for sick headache, ask R. S. Hale & Co., the druggists at your service, for Dr. King's Liver Pills. Only one for a dose; full box 25 cents.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at R. S. Hale & Co.'s drug store as their giving away of their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by using one of his mouth, nose, and eye, and if it does not cure you, it is a waste of money. He was not master of the situation, yet he wanted no concession, no matter, nor word. Practice, it was clear, was all that he required. He told his customers that he was not a doctor, and that he would succeed in time.

In 1883 and during the next few years he made brief visits to France, Germany and the east. His observations during these travels formed the subject of some lectures before the Rochdale Literary and Philosophical Society. When the question of national education came before the public in 1839, Mr. Bright took a warm interest in the movement and was first brought into contact with Richard Cobden, of Manchester, in the time of Cobden's visit to 1840, the great free trade leader had no more enthusiastic ally than John Bright. At first the work of Bright and Cobden was directed to the extension of primary education. Neither was an original member of the Anti-Corn Law Association, formed at Manchester in 1838, but when, at Cobden's suggestion, the association was changed into the National Anti-Corn Law League, Mr. Bright's name was second on the list of the committee. His father, Jacob Bright, contributed to the fund. In 1842 he was nominated for parliament as representative of Durham, and though at first defeated, he elected as a member of parliament. His opponent had been defeated for bribery. On the 7th of August, 1843, John Bright delivered his first speech in parliament in support of a motion concerning the customs revenues. Mr. Bright was largely instrumental in winning the support of Robert Peel and securing the abolition of the corn laws.

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"A Dry Cough"

Is dangerous as well as troublesome. It renders the patient liable to the rupture of a blood vessel or to other serious injury of throat and lungs. To allay bronchial irritation and give immediate relief, the best medicine is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"I was recently troubled with a dry cough, which seemed to be caused by an irritation in the throat. My physician prescribed for me, but no relief was obtained. A little over a week ago, my attention being called to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I concluded to try it, and purchased a bottle. After taking this medicine only one day, I could see a change for the better, and, by the time I had used it a week, my cough had entirely disappeared."—H. W. Denney, Franklin square, Worcester, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral leads all other medicines as a sure, safe, and speedy cure of throat and lung troubles."—W. H. Graft & Co., Druggists, Carson, Iowa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25¢; six bottles, \$1.50.

Larose Brothers, and 20 Star Artists, 20

Come Early—Open Every Night.

Coliseum Theatre,

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

W. H. BAKER & CO.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS,

Hosiery, Etc.

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Northern Pacific

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GREAT SHORT LINE

EASTERN CITIES

250 Miles the Shortest Chicago

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Through Car Line

Low Rates, Quick Time.

Pullman Palace Cars

NORTHERN PACIFIC TIME TABLE.

The following is the time of the arrival and departure of trains on the Northern Pacific on new schedule, taking effect Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1889.

ARRIVAL AT HELENA.

No. 1—Through West-bound express... 7:30 p. m.

No. 2—Through East-bound express... 7:30 a. m.

No. 3—Through West-bound express... 7:30 p. m.

No. 4—Through East-bound express... 7:30 a. m.

No. 5—Through West-bound express... 7:30 p. m.

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No. 90—Through East-bound express... 7:30 a. m.

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APPLIANCES FOR DEFORMITIES AND TRUSSES.

Best Facilities, Apparatus and Remedies for Rheumatism.

Medical and Surgical Treatment.

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